

[illegible]

THE INCIDENT REBELLION IN CHINA.

UNEASY FEELING AT NANKING.

Nanking, 18th Sept.
It has been discovered today that the Chinese, posted at the Examination Hall, of which I wrote in my letter of yesterday, is an atrocious, vile attack upon foreign physicians in general and one in particular, but read from left to right, it is a most incendiary document, inciting the people to rise against the foreigners. The placard contains nearly a thousand characters. The Nanking was promptly informed of the matter and ordered it to be torn down, but it has already been read by thousands as it was posted immediately beneath the list of students. What its effect upon these students has been cannot be known for two days yet as they will not leave the Hall until Friday. There is some mistake in the information supplied you regarding the intention of the Nanking missionaries. There has been no decision by the missionaries here to leave the city. It is true that several ladies and children have left owing to ill-health or for the sake of protection, but there has been no agreement of the kind mentioned by your informant. But one man has left, and he was ordered to Japan by his physician. It would not doubt be a wise thing for all the ladies and children to go, and they may perhaps do so within a few days, but no action has been decided upon. The male missionaries have no intention of going at this present writing though it is quite within the bounds of

possibility that they may go some fine day without intending to do so.

Sept. 17th.

Last evening I learned that a placard has been posted on the inside of one of the doors of the Examination Hall, calling on the students to rise on the 18th of the present moon (next Sunday), and destroy all foreign property in the city. There are other ugly rumours, but as yet no open hostility. The officials are anxious to protect us, but what confidence can be placed in Hunan soldiers!

Five days ago a number of Manchus in Chinching made an attack upon one of their own officials there and completely wrecked his gun. Thirteen of the ringleaders were seized at once and sent in irons to Nanking. They arrived on a war vessel to-day and were sent into the city under a strong guard to be tried by the Viceroy. The placard was handed to the Viceroy and he is in chains. This illustrates the promptness with which Chinese officials act when one of their own number is attacked. They find no difficulty either in seizing the guilty parties. These men will no doubt be beheaded.

In reference to the trouble among the Manchus at Chinching, it seems that the Viceroy there is a man recommended by the Manchus here in Nanking and they are sent down in the regular way by appointment from Peking. Hence he was unpopular in Chinching. The measures taken about some months ago to reduce the outlay of the government included a cutting down

of the allowance made the Manchus. This furnished the pretext and after some preliminary interviews with the official in question a number of the Manchus, residents of Chinching, disguised themselves and attacked the Viceroy, a Chinese, completely wrecking it. Word was telegraphed to the Commander of the Manchus here at Nanking, who at once consulted with the Viceroy as to the best measures to be taken. He himself wished to send troops to the scene of the disorder, but the Viceroy objected as it might stir up a miniature civil war. The latter recommended that the disaffected should be urged to come to Nanking and present their grievances to the Viceroy. Thirteen were indeed to do so and were brought up on a man-of-war, but on their arrival here were put in irons and thrown into prison. This is the story as told in the papers here.

There is a great deal of talk of the determination to create a rich man tomorrow and murder the foreigners, but it may not result in anything. Numbers of suspicious characters have been detected prowling around the mission houses during the last two days. The examinations are over and the students are going away in great numbers. With trifling exceptions they have shown no unusual anti-foreign feeling.

THREATENING PLACARDS AT WUHU.

19th September.
The nights of the 15th and 16th of the Chinese month passed over without the threatened outbreak, although a sign by the way showed us that the spirit was not wanting, although the flesh was weak. In

consequence of a false alarm a number of soldiers were called out for the protection of the mission at Vih Chi Shan, a move soon afterwards their fear and began to yell. "Bury the foreigners, kill the foreigners, etc., etc." The authorities acted, however, with promptness and the streets were soon clear again. All is now fairly quiet, but disquieting rumours fill the air and people are beginning to think that whatever the movement what its inception, there can be no doubt that it is being anti-foreign now. The Chinese staff seem to be most relied upon, despite the presence of H.M.S. "Plover," owing to there being no foreign soldiers and foreign property being more or less ignored, the gunboat people will hardly be able to do more than protect the Consulate.

The Roman Catholic Mission claims have never been settled; indeed we seem further off now than ever; the *flagship* took this way as usual, the gunboat true to their duty showing a strong disposition to take them into their own hands.

SEE IT IN THE CUPBOARD.

What a weary thing it is to be ill, especially for a long time. You are tired of being ill, tired of trying this, that, and the other, tired of fancying you are a trifle better, tired of taking precautions against getting worse. You are tired of pain, and half believe the sooner you are under the second time of trying this, that, and the more agreeable to your friends.

Here's a little story. A woman told it lately she says: [Cont.]

I, My Jones, of 3, Galton Street,

Great Howard Street, Liverpool, declare as follows:
"I have suffered all my life from weakness of the stomach and sluggish liver. I was always tired and languid, and often troubled with bilious headaches. My appetite was poor. I never had desire for food, and what I did eat did not digest properly. I had always a bad taste in my mouth, and a slimy-scum would cover my mouth and teeth, and so bad was this that I was obliged to rinse it away before eating. When I was in my teens I was very weakly and would faint after sitting down to my meals. I had trembling at the heart, with a heavy weight at the chest, pain at my side, and a strange giddy feeling would come over me. When out walking in the street I used to have to stand and rest for fear of falling. I was also so weak that when going about my work I often had to sit down and rest. At times I had a bad cough and pain in my lungs. I saw a doctor after doctor, and was under medical treatment for more than twelve years. One doctor said I was suffering from an enlargement of the liver, another said I had heart disease, a third said my lungs were congested and that I could not recover. Thinking I was now in a consumption, I went to a consumptive hospital and was under treatment there for some time. The doctors, after sounding my chest, told me I was in a decline, and that I had a long time to live. They gave me cod liver oil and other medicines, but I got no better.

In July, 1890, after a bad fainting I became so bad I had to take to my bed, and was attended by three doctors for a month. The first doctor who saw me said I could not recover. I had intense pain in my stomach, and could get nothing to pass my bowels. Various means were tried and found useless. I could take liquid food only and was fast sinking, my case being considered hopeless by both the physicians and the nurse. At this time it was that my husband heard through Mr. Barry, the chemist in Great Howard Street, of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Cure for Stomach and Liver. We were presented with a bottle which described a case just like mine having been cured by it. My husband procured a bottle of this medicine and I began taking it. After a few doses I passed a motion as black as coal and experienced great relief, and shortly after felt as I wanted something to eat. When the doctor called the next day he could see a marked change in me and said, "Mrs. Jones, we have given you the right medicine at last." He thought it was his last bottle that had worked the change, whereas as the nurse had put the medicine in the cupboard untouched. I went on with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and to the delight of my husband, father, and mother I began to eat. All the pain at the heart and chest gradually left me, and in a fortnight I was strong enough to be removed to the seaside, and have ever since been in good health.

I never felt so well in my life as I do now. All my friends consider the cure as a miraculous one, and I wish others to know by what means my life was saved. I am willing that Messrs. A. J. White, Limited, shall make whatever may be necessary for the cure of my case, and I have by authority them to do so.

Dated this 3rd April, 1891.
(Signed) Mrs. Mary Jones.

There was nothing "miraculous" about this lady's recovery. Although it may have been, and indeed it was remarkable. But it was all along the straight lines of nature. She had suffered all her life from indigestion and dyspepsia, and her other ailments arose from that, and that alone. She could not digest her food, and the whole system was poisoning from the point in the stomach and from lack of nutrition. Mother Seigel's Syrup did its one work, it cleansed away the corrupted matter and set the digestive organs (the liver, stomach, and bowels) in natural operation, and immediate improvement and final recovery followed as necessary consequences.

Especially should the reader notice the close resemblance between the symptoms of dyspepsia and those of consumption, through which most unhappy mistakes are constantly made. Never ceasing, you have consumption until you are quite it isn't dyspepsia. The chances are that the result will be the same as in Mrs. Jones' case.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday 4 p.m., 26th September, 1891.

STOCKS.	Wm. Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Shares.	Amount paid up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.		Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS.		
						Reserve Fund.	At credit of working a/c, or Bal. Brd's fund.			Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1865	10,000,000	80,000	125	all	8,300,000	113,872.25	113.872.25	Aug. 24, 91	\$210.75	5.11 per cent.	174 1/2 prem. 175 1/2 prem. 171 1/2 prem.
Bank of China, Japan & Straits	1889	1,000,000	99,875	10	1.5	50,000	2,111.15	2,111.15	Feb. 14, 91	—	—	—
Do. New Issue, Ltd.	1889	1,000,000	1,000	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Founders	1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Insurance.												
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	25	770,000	—	—	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.25	69 1/2, sales
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	700,000	247.416	247.416	Sept. 16, 91	\$52.08	7.25	60 1/2, ex div. 60 1/2, sales
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1883	1,000,000	5,000	200	20	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1882	800,000	4,000	100	all	510,617.59	—	—	Mar. 12, 90	Tia. 108.48	9.50	Tia. 62 1/2
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	50	500,000	—	—	Jan. 1, 91	\$100.00	4.58	\$100, buyers
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1886	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	25,000	—	—	July 6, 91	\$20.53	6.45	\$10 1/2, buyers
Fire Insurance.												
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	180,000	283,007.23	283,007.23	Mar. 2, 91	\$182.00	5.71	\$310, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	248,000	231,876.04	231,876.04	Feb. 26, 91	\$52.42	6.88	\$87, buyers
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	20,000	108,840.55	108,840.55	Mar. 27, 91	\$26.88	11.66	\$15, sales
Fire and Marine Insurance.												
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	37,582.78	30,374.54	30,374.54	—	—	—	—
Docks and Wharves.												
Hongkong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	1869	1,500,000	12,500	125	all	—	52,865.68	52,865.68	Aug. 26, 91	\$133.18	7.70	69 1/2 prem. buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1866	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	—	2,588.92	2,588.92	Aug. 3, 91	—	5.71	\$70, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Limited	1891	980,000	2,600	100	37 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipping.												
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1865	1,800,000	80,000	20	all	—	—	—	Aug. 1, 91	\$51.30	7.00	\$53, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1892	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	—	882.6	882.6	June 1, 91	\$10.12	3.55	30 1/2, buyers
Do. Limited	1893	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	—	347,583.31	347,583.31	Sept. 22, 90	\$68.85	5.78	\$38, sales
China & Malacca S. S. Co., Ltd.	1882	250,000	5,000	50	all	—	25,000	25,000	April, 91	—	—	—
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1888	100,000	2,000	50	30	—	—	—	Sept. 1, 91	—	—	—
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1878	1,500,000	15,000	100	all	—	1,840.46	1,840.46	Aug. 26, 91	\$100.79	7.14	\$170, buyers
Lat Pau Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all	—	2,941.29	2,941.29	Mar. 27, 91	\$10.17	16.00	\$30, buyers
Lands and Trusts.												
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1889	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	1,250,000	681.64	681.64	Aug. 1, 91	\$74.88	5.26	\$75, nom.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1889	300,000	6,000	50	30	—	1,548.56	1,548.56	—	—	—	—
Tramways.												
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all	—	1,247.04	1,247.04	—	—	—	—
Mining.												
(a) The Balmora Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	150,000	15,000	10	all	—	—	—	May 1, 91	—	—	—
(b) The Balmora Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	150,000	15,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited	1889	150,000	15,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanjong & Sangha Das Samant Mining Co., Ltd.	1889	600,000	60,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	1888	4,000,000	8,000	500	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Inuria Mines, Limited	1889	200,000	20,000	2	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramb Mines	1889	1,000,000	10,000	1	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planting, &c.												
China-Borneo Co., Ltd., in liq.	1888	750,000	7,500	100	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Lat Pau Planting Co., Limited	1889	250,000	6,000	50	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) H. G. Brown Co., Limited	1889	500,000	6,000	50	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels, Buildings, &c.												
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1886	300,000	6,000	50	all	—	2,581.53	2,581.53	Sept. 5, 91	\$77.77	7.69	\$65, nom.
Do. New Issue	—	300,000	6,000	50	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1888	200,000	4,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1889	200,000	4,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1889	625,000	12,500	50	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shamshin Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1889	100,000	5,000	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamphrey & Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	1889	250,000	2,500	100	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	—	50,000	1,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispensaries.												
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1886	500,000	50,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormeikhan & Co., Limited	1886	80,000	1,600	50	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lighting.												
Hongkong & China (old issue) Gas Co., Limited	1864	50,000	6,100	10	all	—	14,325.4	14,325.4	Apr. 9, 91	\$111.15	3.20	\$130, nom.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1889	300,000	30,000	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Foundries.												
G. G. Gordon & Co., Ltd., in liq.	1889	150,000	6,000	25	all	—	1,000	1,000	Mar. 11, 91	—	11.66	\$15, nom.
A. G. Gordon & Co., Ltd., in liq.	1889	150,000	6,000	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick and Cement.												
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1886	100,000	4,000	20	17.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1889	1,000,000	20,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.												
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	—	46,000	46,000	Aug. 16, 91	—	4.65	\$86, sales
HK & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1883	150,000	3,000	50	all	—	25,000	25,000	Mar. 24, 91	\$52.33	6.68	\$115, nom.
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1889	100,000	10,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1886	12,000	1,200	10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marinburg Furniture Co., Ltd.	1889	75,000	3,000	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agents for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Par Value of Bonds.	Rate Interest.	When Payable.	Estimated Annual Yield to Investors at current price.	Closing Quotations.
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884	H.K. & S ^h ai Bank Co.	\$1,004,700.14 H ^o ng Currency.	\$500 H ^o ng Currency.	8% prem	15 Oct. each year until 1892	—	—
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7 per Cent. Silver Loan 1886	Do.	Shanghai Tls. 787,200.	Shanghai Taels 250.	7% "	31st March and 30th Sept. each year until 31 st Mo ^h . 1910.	Shanghai Taels 4.50 per cent.	14% prem. now.
Debentures.							
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1890		\$400,000. (\$100,000 to be rep ^d 1 st Dec ^r . 1893 \$300,000 1 st Apr. 1 st . 1895)	\$500.	6% prem	Half yearly, on 10th April and 19th October.	Six per cent.	\$500

** \$2,000 unpaid. (2) Equalisation of Dividend Fund (3) Redemption and Amortisation Scheme.